No other industry has been treated in this

"How far is the new organization ex-

DISTILLERS WILL FIGHT.

Tax on Whisky in Bond.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 .- J. B. Greenhut, pres-

city this evening, and left for his home i

Peoria, Ill., on the night train. He pro-

fessed surprise when shown a telegram

from New York that trading in trust stock was heavy on the strength of a rumor that

the trust was about to appoint a receiver.

"That is certainly news to me," he said,

"but almost any rumor is likely to occur

in the New York market. Two weeks ago a

similar report was published and was calculated to hurt our efforts to borrow mon-

ey to lift our spirits in bond. There is not a

under protest and will combine with the regular whisky distillers in testing the law. We hold that having given bond to pay 90 cents tax on spirits in bonded warehouse that no increase of tax can affect that under the period for which we gave bond."

PROFESSORS OF DANCING.

They Choose Officers and Adopt a Num-

ber of New Dances.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 .- The seventeenth

annual convention of the American Society

of Professors of Dancing, which has been

in session during the past week, concluded

its work to-day. Ninety delegates were in

attendance. Officers were elected for the

ensuing year as follows: President, M. B.

Gilbert, Portland, Me.; vice president, David

H. Bowen, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; secretary,

Walter L. Curtis, Amsterdam, N. Y.; treas-

urer, Joseph T. Martin, Brooklyn, N. Y .;

director, Henry Doring, Troy, N. Y. The convention adopted several new

dances from among a large number pre-

sented. The new dances are: "1894-Lanc

ers," by G. T. Wilson, Auburn, Mo.; "The Brunswick Caprice," by Horace W. Beck, Chicago; "Two-step Quadrille," by J. P. Brooke, Pittsburg, Pa.; "The Currante," by Oscar Duenweg, Terre Haute, Ind. Another dance adopted was "Der Kaiser Gavotte."

This dance is the royal dance of Kaiser William. Among other things the conven-tion did was to taboo the two-step as a

SUIT FOR \$620,000.

Mine Owners Claim to Have Been De-

frauded in a Consolidation Deal.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 7. - William and

John McKinley, of this city, and James

Charnley, of Chicago, have sued the Lake

Superior Consolidated iron mines for \$620,-

000. They charge that fraud and misrepre-

the McKinley mine to the Consolidated

company. In order to induce plaintiffs to

go into the consolidation, the papers in the

suit say the Rockefeller people promised that all mines should go in on one basis, according to the amount of ore in sight,

and that at the very time of negotiations

the Rockefeller combination was scheming

to take on a lot of other mines, including

worth over \$120,000. They, therefore, ask for the difference.

MELON PATCH TRAGEDY.

A Farmer Poisons His Son and Two

Others and Is Shot Dead.

sas State line to-day. Clinton Thompson,

a farmer, had a fine melon crop which af-

discover the dead bodies and called Thomp-

death of his son he drew a revolver and shot him dead. The murderer escaped.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair in Southern Indiana-Probably

Showers in Northern Portion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- For Indiana

and Illinois-Fair in southern portion;

probably showers in northern portion;

Local Observations.

Time. | Bar. Ther. R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Fre.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.

For Ohio-Showers; southwest winds.

poisoned the melons and caused

that

MONARCH

# GROCERY CO

84 East Washington St.

TELEPHONE 1453.

Good Lemon weather again, and we are fixed to furnish Lemons by the box or dozen, at low prices.

Fresh arrival of Oranges, California Peaches, Plums, etc., at prices so low, everybody can afford to buy. Remember, the Monarch Gro-

CERY Co. is the only place in this city where first-class goods and low prices go together.

#### LOOK HERE!

First-class Roller Process Flour per bbl. \$2.50 Best brands Ont Flakes, 2 lb. pkge. .... 10e'
Best Pancake Flour 2 lb. pkge... 10c'
Fresh Crackers, not more than 24 hours from the oven, strict-ly standard goods and same as others sell for 8c and 10c per

Pure Lard per lb. 9c
Best Kettle-rendered Leaf Lard 11c
Good Table Syrup per gal 30c
N. 0. Molasses per gal 35c
Pure Cider Vinegar per gal 20c
Fancy Pickling Spice per lb. 25c
Good Broom 10c Good Broom. 10e Excellent Washboard. 18c 100 Bars Best Laundry Soap.....\$3.50 100 Bars Very Good Laundry

We lead on Teas and Coffee and can save you money on every purchase.

## MONARCH GROCERY CO

## BIG FOUR

THE OFFICIAL ROUTE TO THE National Encampment

G. A. R. At PITTSBURG, Pa.

From Indianapolis, And corresponding rates from all points on the BIG FOUR Lines. Tickets will be good going on all trains Sept. 5 to 10; good returning until the 25th. The DE-PARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, G. A. R. AND W. R. C., ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS, ANDERSON AND DELANEY

POSTS, of Indianapolis, and numerous posts from other points in Indiana will leave Indianapolis at 8 p. m. Saturday, Sept. 8, on an ELEGANTLY APPOINTED SPECIAL TRAIN, composed of the finest WAGNER SLEEPERS, RECLINING CHAIR CARS and LUXURIOUS DAY CHAIR CARS and LUXURIOUS DAY COACHES, as an escort to COL. I. N. WALKER, the favorite candidate of Indiana for the position of Commander-inchief. The SPECIAL TRAIN will run through without change or delay and will reach Pittsburg at 9 a. m. Sunday. Regular trains leave Indianapolis at 3:15 p. m., daily, reaching Pittsburg at 6:35 the next morning. To accommodate those who cannot leave on the headquarters train a SPECIAL THROUGH RECLINING CHAIR CAR, every seat of which is equal to a sofa, will be attached to the 3:15 p. m. SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED, SUNDAY, SEPT. 9, and run through to Pittsburg without change or delay, reaching there at 6:35 a. m. Monday.

Returning tickets will be good via Cleveland, giving passengers an opportunity to see the Garfield and soldiers' monuments at that place, also to take advantage of at that place, also to take advantage of cheap side trips to Detroit, Put-in Bay, Niagara Falls and many other points. Call early at the Big Four offices, 1 E. Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station and secure sieeping car and chair car accommodations on the department headquarters train. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

The C., H. & D. R. R. Will sell tickets to Pittsburg. Pa., account of G. A. R. Encampment and Naval Veterans' Association Reunion, at \$\$ for the round trip. Tickets on sale Sept. 5 to 10, inclusive. Special train will leave Union Station Sunday, Sept 9, at 3:30 p. m., and will run through solid. The Naval Veterans' Association of Indiana, John F. Ruckle Post, Joseph R. Gordon, Geo. H. Chapman, Phil H. Sheridan and Alvin P. Hovey Posts, have contracted to go via C., H. & D. and B. & O. R. R. For further information call at Ticket Office, No. 2 West Washington st., "Old Bee-Hive Cornr."

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

ONLY \$1.00 To Chicago and Return AND ONLY \$2.00

To Milwaukee and Return VIA THE WHALEBACK.

Special trains leave Indianapolis 11:00 a.m. and 11.00 p. m. regular trains leave Chicago 10:15 a Special trains will leave Chicago 11:30 p. m., Sun

N IMPROVEMENT IN THE MA chinery of business redounds to the general benefit, because simplifies the system and makes it cost less. This is no less true as affecting matters of trust than in manufacturing, say. A corporation subject to frequent examination and always under legal control, is more likely to do business well and cheap than individuals. It must do it well in order to succeed, and the volume of business will enable it to make very reasonable charges. Hence the popularity and general use of trust companies in cities where experience has shown their superiority.

## THE UNION TRUST CO

68 EAST MARKET STREET.

CAPITAL, -\$600,000

Is authorized by law to act as EXECUTOR. RECEIVER. GUARDIAN, FINANCIAL AGENT.

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, HENRY EITEL, 2d Vice Pres't SAM'L L. LOOK. JOHN M. BUTLER, 1st Vice President

THE LATEST AND BEST COOK-1 ing utensils are in Granite Ware or Blue and White Enameled Ware.

LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 East Washington Street.

#### WAGON WHEAT 489 ACME MILLING COMPANY, 252 West Washington Street.

Fair; south winds.

## FREDDIE'S LETTER

outfit to-day were beyond expectations, and if you want a \$5 Suit, a \$1.50 Pant and a 50c Cap all for \$5 you had better call early to-day at

WE HAVE TAKEN OUT OF BOND (through Indianapolis custom house), and offer for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, a full line of

CHEMNITZ HOSIERY AND GLOVES. Prompt consideration of the goods is requested, as quantity for present delivery is limited, and the values without precedent in this or any other market.

HOSIERY (Hermsdorf Dye).

Ladies' silky fleece-lined, double heel.

Ladies' silky fleece-lined, rib top.

Ladies' silky fleece-lined, Maco yarn, double heel. Ladies' silky fleece-lined, Maco yarn, double sole, highspliced heel.

Misses' ribbed silky fleece-lined, double heel. Misses' flat silky fleece-lined, double heel.

Ladies' medium and winter-weight Maco yarn, double sole, high spliced heel.

Men's medium and winter-weight, double sole, high spliced heel.

#### GLOVES.

Cashmere or Cashmerette self-lined goods, in solid colors ROUND TRIP \$8 and gray mixtures. Full range of prices. Perfect fit. Correct sizes.

## MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

93, 95, 97 and 99 South Meridian Street.

### EVERY PAIR of McKEE & CO.'S CHAMPION BOOTS

Is pegged by hand, in the good old way, just as was done sentations were used to induce them to sell years ago. The CHAMPION is a whole stock Stoga Boot, as good as your cobbler can make, at a figure that permits you to compete with machine-made goods. Write for samples and prices.

### McKEE & CO.,

Jobbers Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

136 & 138 S. MERIDIAN ST. AND 35 & 37 McCREA ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

## LAST EXCURSION

Of the Season to the

# SEA SHORE

The best time of the year for visiting the sea shore is in Sentember: better

The last excursion of the season over the picturesque C. & O. to Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe, Va., will leave Cincinnati Sept. 12, at 7 p. m., reaching Old Point Comfort 6 p. m. next day. Round trip from Indianapolis \$15.80, good to return within fifteen days. Special train will be composed of Pullman palace sleepers, elegant day coaches, with high-backed seats, and the famous F. F. V. dining car. The excursion will be conducted under the auspices of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, a guarantee that only the best people will be met with on the trip. Fleeping car reservations should be made at once.

Address Counting Rooms, Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati, O., or C. B. RYAN, A. G. P. A., C. & O. Railway, Cincinnati.

### **DONEY'S**

## LELAND CIGAR

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITTERRANEAN. Fare for the Round Trip Only \$525. Which includes all necessary expenses. The pit-grimage embraces visits to the Holy Land, Spain, Northern Africa, Greece, Egypt, Syria, Rhodes, Malta, Sicily, etc. Quite a number of Indianians have secured berths, and more are wanted. For full particulars, address HENRY G. THAYEB, Ply-mouth, Ind.

WILL FIGHT IT.

Mrs. Drayton Doesn't Intend to Let Her Husband Secure a Divorce.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 .- The World will Drayton divorce case: There are several point has the interest of being new and now made for the first time. To begin: Mrs. Drayton not only does not regret the bringing of the divorce suit by her husband, but received the news of it gladly, and arranged that the papers might be served on her expeditiously. Mrs. Drayton not only will contest the suit, but will fight it to the bitter end. Mrs. Drayton will answer Mr. Drayton's petition for divorce with a cross-petition, alleging unfaithfulness on his part and gross violation of his marriage vows. She will enter a general and specific denial of all his charges against her, and will bring what her friends regard as proof positive that she has been She precipitated the divorce proceedings by deliberately bringing a suit for the custody of her children. All these acts are true beyond preadventure, her friends say, and when they are confirmed by the filing of her cross-petition and by testimony at the trial the confirmation l be so sensational that the statement the bare facts will seem very tame. Hallett Alsop Borrowe, the corespondent in the case, was seen in his office at the car-house of the New York division of the New Jersey Traction Company, of which he is superintendent. He said: "The charges made in Mr. Drayton's petition are false, absolutely false. That is all I have to say in the matter."

Dr. W. A. Hammond's Animal Extracts Cerebrine, for the brain; Cardine, for the heart; Testine, Ovarine, etc. Two drachms, Now, Congress holds a further menace over consideration is \$2.50. Henry J. Huder, Indianapolis, or our heads in the form of a threat to put gage of \$150,000 columbia Chemical Company, Washington, sugar on the free list at the next session.

DEMOCRATS DID NOT KEEP PROM-ISES TO SUGAR PLANTERS.

Congressman Meyer Talks About the Proposed Co-Operation with Republicans and Its Possible Result.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- Adolph Meyer, Congressman from the First Louisiana district, to-day talked to an Associated Press reporter of the movement toward the Republican party as shown by the development yesterday at the meeting of sugar

"It may mean that a Republican delegation will be sent to the next Congress from Louisiana, and that Republican presidential electors may be chosen two years from now. This movement is no more than might have been expected. The Democratic Congress has dealt shamefully with the great interests of Louislana, after repeatpromising to sustain it. The party has received strong and consistent support from the State for many years, and the first time it secures complete control of government proceeds to inflict up-Louisiana the hardest blow ever been given by legislation. have not only been dealt unfairly with, but have been deceived-in a word, buncoed. We were promised back in the presidential campaign that the sugar industry should not be crippled by change in the tar-Then when the tariff bill was to be amended in the Senate there was a definite promise to our Senators that the bounty should be continued for this year. The crops of this year were started on that understanding-investments have been made on that basis; yet the party to which the State has given its undivided support enacts a bill that will drive many of its prosperous business men to bankruptcy. "The Republican party, on the other hand, has enacted legislation under which the sugar industry has prospered. The Re-publicans in this Congress have voted for the sugar bounty on all occasions, and, I think, have done so consistently. So have the Louisiana Democrats, for that matter.

Now, Congress holds a further menace over

## THEY WERE BUNCOED

7A.M 29.92 77 71 South. Clear. 7P.M. 29.85 83 55 South. Clear. Maximum temperature, 94: minimum temperature, 71. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, Sept. 7. 1894:

> Departure from normal..... Excess or deficiency since Jan 1 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official, United States Weather

Rain and Snow. DENVER, Col., Sept. 7 .- This city and vicinity was visited by a severe storm shortly after 5 o'clock this evening, rain falling in torrents, accompanied by hail and lightning. One house was struck by lightning and slightly damaged, and the movement of street cars greatly interfered with by rushing water and accumulating sand. In five minutes .23 inch of rain fell, and the total precipitation for twenty-five minutes was 56 inch. At Erie a portion of the Burlington roadbed was washed away, but was

gravel and trains were delayed several hours. No serious damage is reported. Pair of Alleged Embezzlers. NEW YORK, Sept. 7 .- William Murray, aged twenty-eight, a clerk of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, was held in \$10,000 bail at the Tombs Police Court to-day. He was charged with embezzling from the company. It is said his stealings amount to \$18,000 ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—Edwin G. Hooks, cashier of the freight department of the Seaboard Air-line railroal, is charged with embezzling \$5,000 of the company's money. He is in jail. His close friends say he has been leading a fast life

quickly repaired. Streets were flooded with

water. Snow fell on the mountains about

Central City. At Golden and Idaho Springs

railroad tracks were covered with sand and

Sold by an Indianapolis Man. GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 7 .- The Green

for six months.

Bay and Fort Howard water works plant has been sold by Eli Marvin, of Indianapolis, George and G. Norman Weaver, of Connecticut, to a local syndicate headed by M. Joanness and J. F. Bertless, The consideration is \$300,000, subject to a mort-gage of \$150,000 in bonds held by the East-

Speaker Crisp Recounts the Work of the Late Congress,

And Informs His Hearers that He Is Still in Line with Bland for Unlimited Free Coinage.

They Do Not Want to Pay Over 90 Cents SMITH ON SILVER

ident of the Whisky Trust, arrived in this | He Warns His Fellow-Democrats to Beware of Populists,

> Depression Was Due to Fear that Silver Would Be Coined Free.

And Attempts to Show that the Business

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7 .- A mass meetey to lift our spirits in bond. There is not a bit of truth in the report."

Concerning the intention of the trust to test its liability to pay the 20 cents increase on spirits in bond, Mr. Greenhut said: "We are only a small factor in the aggregate interested in bonded liquor. We hold but five million gallons of the total of 100,000,000 gallons. We will pay the tax under protest and will combine with the ing of Democrats was held in this city this evening. The principal feature was the speeches of Speaker Crisp, reviewing the work of Congress, and of Secretary Hoke Smith against the free coinage of silver. Speaker Crisp declared his personal preference for the free coinage of silver. Much enthusiasm was displayed. Speaker Crisp spoke as follows: "When the Fifty-third Congress met fin August, of last year, it was confronted with difficulties which seemed almost in-

surmountable. Trade was paralyzed, man-ufacturing had almost ceased, labor was idle, our banking institutions were failing and confidence, the life and soul of commerce, was utterly destroyed. In so far as this deplorable condition was attributabel sponsible. For more than thirty years that party had made our financial and economic laws. Until the meeting of the Fifty-third Congress the Democracy was without power. The condition which confronted us, while not wholly, was very largely due to evil legislation. In 1875, the free coinage of silver had been discontinued and gold became the standard of value. In 1878 partial coinage was resumed. In 1890 this law was repealed and soon thereafter coinage of silver practically ceased. These acts of the Republican party resulted in so lessening the volume of money of final redemption as to decrease the price of all commodities, increase the burden of all debtors and impair the confidence of the people in the power of the government and of banking institutions to redeem their outstanding obligations. A law and practice which allows a citizen to pay his obligations to the government in silver and at the same time permits him to demand gold in redemption of its obligation is mani-festly unreasonable and unjust and, in the nature of the case, must impair confidence and tend to produce panic. "For thirty years the Republicans had been building up tariff walls around the country and, in 1890, passed what they termed a perfect protective tariff law. A protective tariff restricts trade and commerce, it limits the market in which we must buy and depresses the market in which we must sell. It is a tax upon a foreign product which the consumer must pay. By taxing his foreign competitor, you enable the domestic manufacturer to in-crease the price of his wares to the extent

of the tax and this, too, the consumer here must pay. When you buy foreign goods and pay the duty, it goes into the treasury and is called a 'tax;' when you buy the domestic product and pay the increased price, it goes into the pocket of the American manufacturer and is called 'protection.' The location of the manufactory deter-mines the name, but the rate of the duty determines the price. Under such a tariff you must buy in a market where competition is destroyed and where searcity is created by law. You must sell at prices fixed in a market where free trade and the law of supply and demand prevails. Trade and commerce is the exchange of commodi-FALLACIOUS REASONING. "A protective tariff prevents us from ex-

some in Cuba, on a different basis. As a result, the plaintiff parted with \$800,000 of property for stock in the Consolidated not changing our surplus of cotton, corn, wheat, meat and other farm products for the surplus of manufactured goods abroad. We freely export our product, but that for which we exchange it is so heavily taxed as to make exchange unprofitable. Commerce ceases when gain is gone; one cannot buy unless he can sell, nor can he sell MAGNOLIA, Ark., Sept. 7 .- A sensaunless he can buy. Commerce and agricultional tragedy occurred near Dykesville, ture go hand in hand; when one ceases the La., a small town just across the Arkanother languishes. The laws destroy the one, make the other unprofitable. Taxed crude materials injure and depress manufacturforded a feast to the boys in the neighboring. It wants the markets of the world, but under the protective tariff has not been hood. The raids of the boys became so able to enter them. A protective, tariff fosfrequent that the old man decided to put ters and builds up trusts and monopolies a stop to the depredations. He put poison in some of the finest melons and awaited the results. This morning his son Felix, It creates no wealth; it only prevents its natural and just distribution. Thirty years of such a system did much to produce the conditions existing when the Fifty-third Congress met. George Bridges, a neighbor's son, and a man named Jacob Muir were found dead in the patch. The neighbor whose son was among the victims was the first to

"What has that Democratic Congress so far done for the people? The first matter considered was the financial question. What should or could be done on the silver question. We had pledged ourselves against the both gold and silver as the standard money of the country. By an agreement arrived at between Democrats, we determined to take the sense of the House on the free and unlimited coinage of silver at several ratios. After full debate a separate vote was had on each and on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The result you know. While not professing to understand the question fully in all its bearings, I have always been in favor of the free coinage of silver-I am in favor of it now. I believe the fears of our friends who oppose it are largely imaginary, and I believe the enactment of such a law would afford great relief to the people of the country. So feeling, I need not say that to me the result of the vote on free coinage

of silver was a great disappointment. This question is not settled. THE TARIFF STRUGGLE "With our great struggle for tariff reform you are familiar. Thirty years of class legislation has built up in this country large trusts, large monopolies and large combinations of capital. All these interests were arrayed against us, and, in the bitter contest through which we passed. were earnestly and actively aided by a compact Republican minority. All that wealth, all that energy and all that great intelligence and capacity could do was daily and hourly done to defeat the cause of the people. Under these conditions our progress was slow. The House framed and passed a tariff bill. This went to the Senate. After a long and tedious struggle the Senate passed this bill with amendments. Finally the question was presented in such fashion that we must either accept the same amendments or have no bill, thus permitting the odious McKinley law to remain upon the statute books. When we were convinced such was the true situation we did not hesitate a moment; we accepted the Senate amen ments, and so the bill became a law. "This bill is not all we hoped for. It contains provisions we deplore-provisions which the House, by separate bill, immediately repealed-and yet, taken as a whole it goes further in the direction of relief to a tax-ridden people than any bill that has been considered in any Congress since the war. Its reduction of rates is greater than

those proposed in either the Morrison bill or in the Mills bill. It places wool, copper, tin, lumber, salt, binding twine, bags and bagging, agricultural implements and many other articles on the free list. In nearly every schedule there are large reductions. In the iron, steel and woolen schedules there are many reductions exceeding 75 per cent. On the basis of the importation of 1892-93, on woolen manu-factures alone there is a reduction to the consumer of more than \$163,000,000. On cotton, on felts, on common velvets, and on greater than 50 per cent. The bill places a tax on sugar. A large majority of the Democrats in the House opposed this, and as the bill passed the House sugar in all its forms is on the free list. The cane grower got no aid from the government; the Sugar Trust got no aid from the govern-

"I have thus outlined merely the provisions of this great reform measure. It strikes at the trusts and monopolies. It reduces the cost of necessaries of life. It to some extent opens our markets home and enlarges our markets abroad. It

## promotes agriculture, it encourages manufacturing and it will add to the comfort of millions of our fellow-citizens. "We voted upon a proposition to repeal the tax upon the circulation of State bank currency. I believe that our people would derive more immediate benefit from the re-

bill failed. This question is not settled.

OPENED THE WAY TO FRAUD.

laws. Laws which permitted the interfer-

ence of outsiders with our domestic af-

fairs, and which were used only to defeat

the will of the people. Henceforth, Georgia,

as well as every other State, will manage

elections in accordance with their own

"We have passed a law which subjects

to taxation by the States more than \$500,-

000,000 which, under Republican laws, was

exempt from taxation, thus relieving, to

some extent, the burdens of the taxpayer.

We have reduced public expenditures some \$40,000,000 for the current year. "With this record who can assail us?

Our ancient adversary-the Republican par-

ty-though not strong in this State, is the enemy we must meet. When Democracy suffers defeat Republicanism will be tri-

umphant. Here at home we are challenged

by the People's party. This organization has candidates, and it has a platform of principles. Of its candidates I shall say not ling. They are presumed to be as good, I hope they are better, than their platform. That platform contains some planks

which are new and some which are old

Those which are valuable are not new

and those which are new are not valuable

Our Populist friends want to buy the rail-

roads, the telegraph lines and the tele-

phones. The thousands of million stagger lars necessary to do this does not stagger holders

them. The great army of office holders necessary to manage and protect these en-

terprises does not embarrass them. Our Populist leaders deal with millions as or-

dinary people deal with dollars, and as for

offices they all want them. While we have

not done all we hoped to do, we have done

more in the past year to redress the wrongs of the people; we have done more for their relief than was ever done by any party in

the same length of time in any country un-

"Coming into power at a time of panic,

when business was at a standstill, when abor was unemployed, when our treasur

was empty, with courage and fidelity we

entered upon a struggle with the enemies of the people; we emerged from that strug-gle victorious in this: We have repeated

the McKinley law: we have greatly reduce

taxation; we have made living cheaper; we have made all money taxable; we have

taxed surplus incomes; we have restored freedom of elections; we have reduced pub-

ic expenditures, and we have declared un-

dying hostility to all trusts and monopolies organized for the oppression of the people. On these foundations we build our

house; on these issues we go before the people. For them we have fought the good

people. For them we have fought the good fight;' to them we have kept the faith, and

Secretary Smith's Speech.

Hoke Smith was the next speaker

In opening his remarks the Secretary re-

viewed the financial troubles of the past

eighteen months, and congratulated th

South, as well as Georgia, upon the excel-

lent showing made. Therefore, he said, it

was of the utmost importance to the future

welfare of the State that in the coming

election the people of Georgia should show

the world that the wild theories of the

Populists had no foothold amongst them.

Calling attention to the recent experience

of the great States of Kansas and Colo-

rado under Populistic rule, the Secretary

asked who wished to see Georgia follow the

leadership of a Lewelling or a Waite. Bad

as was the record of the third party in

the West, the crazy theories of their lead-

ers in Congress were enough to stagger

comprehension and shock thoughtful men.

They sought disbursements amounting in

the aggregate to over \$25,000,000,000. The

people of Georgia could not afford to in-

dorse such a party. The State would be

disorganized locally and discredited before

the world if it appeared to have even lis-

tened to their impracticable theories. Few

of their beliefs were worthy of discussion;

but there was one thing which seemed to

have appeared attractive, although when

carefully investigated it must be classified

with their other theories as almost equally

wild and impracticable. He referred to the

free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone, and declared it to be a plan utterly at variance with sound business principles and

frought with incalculable evil. He did not

wish his position misunderstood. He was a

thorough bimetallist, strong in his faith,

and no one could be more unalterably op-

posed to the adoption of a single gold standard. Such a course would bring about

a contraction of the currency calculated to

cripple industries and to lessen the de-

mand for supplies. Currency in the United States had not been contracted, but, on the

contrary, the per capita to-day was \$24.19, as against an average of \$14.85 from 1850 to

The Secretary then described the eight

different kinds of money now used in this country, and maintained that the instant

any of these went to a premium it would

become a commodity for private sale, and contraction would follow, but by preserving them upon an equality and by an increase

equal to the growth of business and popu-

lation contraction would be prevented. This

the bullion in a silver dollar so as to 1e-

quire a hundred cents' worth of silver in

every dollar; second, by international agree-

ment, which, if secured, would prevent the

necessity of changing the ratio; or, third, by

calling in all money of small denomination, say \$10 and less, not consisting of silver.

and giving silver the right of way. He especially urged the repeal of the 10 p:r cent. tax on State banks as a remedy with-

in control of the United States of great

FIGURES JUGGLED.

at length, and then said: "The fear that

the government of the United States, would

not be able to maintain its various moneys

upon a parity, but that we were upon the

point of being forced to the silver standard,

materially contributed to the panic of last

year. For the condition of the treasury

which led, in part, to this fear, the Repub-

lican administration was responsible. The

whole administration of Mr. Harrison, with

the exception of the first year (which re-

ceived its impetus from the excellent finan-

cial conditions existing at the close of Mr.

Cleveland's term) was one of falling reve-

nues, increasing expenditures and a heavy exportation of gold. The receipts during the Cleveland administration were \$62,000,-

000 less than during the Harrison adminis-

tration, while the total expenditures were

over \$231,000,000 less. Twenty-two million

in gold were imported into this country in

excess of the amount exported during Mr.

Cleveland's term, while Mr. Harrison re-

tired from office with a net gold balance

"The net exports of gold during the last

three months of Mr. Harrison's adminis-

tration amounted to \$36,000,000, while the

net exports of gold during the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1894, amounted to but 84,-

580,000. During the Republican administra-

tion, expenditures increased at the rate of

\$60,000,000 a year, while the revenues de-

creased more than \$18,000,000 annually. Mr.

Cleveland retired leaving a surplus in the

treasury of \$230,248,000. Four years of Re-

publican misrule reduced the surplus to

\$62,450,000, with charges fixed for the ensu-

ing year amounting, in round numbers, to

\$95,000,000 in excess of the revenues. The

condition of the treasury known to the

financial world occasioned alarm lest the

government could not longer maintain at

par the enormous burden of 420,000,000 of

silver dollars intrinsically worth about 65 cents on the dollar and \$150,000,000 of Sher-

man notes, predicated on silver of the same

pression. Financial panics may be expected

about every twenty years, judging by the

past history of this country, and one was due in the early nineties. The Baring fail-

ure in London also was largely responsi-

the fears were intensified by the fact that

the government, already carrying an im-

mense volume of currency intrinsically

worth less than its par value, could not stand the additional annual purchase of

\$60,000,000 provided for by the Sherman act

and maintain its silver at par. It was apparent that unless these purchases should

cease the day would surely come when

gold and silver dollars could no longer be

(Continued on Second Page.)

for the demoralization of business, but

against us of nearly \$158,000,000. These fig-

ures are startling.

The Secretary treated the silver question

of them we have no fear."

laws, and elections will be free and fair.

"We have repealed all federal election

Testimony of Railway Men Who peal of that law than from almost any other legislation that could be had. Against us on the question were found Were Ordered to Strike. many Democrats, all the Republicans and all the Populists. A majority thus consti-tuted defeated our efforts and the repeal

> Important Opinion Expressed by Judge Woods Regarding Street-Car Lines and Chicago Stock Yards.

LABOR LEADERS EXCITED

Sweating System Vigorously Denounced by Mr. Gompers.

President Cleveland Called the "Hangman Jack Ketch of the White House" by Agitator John Swinton.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 .- The examination of railway strikers was begun to-day in the trial of the American Rallway Union officials. Switchman Krieger, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, testifled that Conrad McAuliffe, head of the Milwaukee A. R. U., had come to him with a request from Debs that all the Milwaukee railway men strike. "McAuliffe said that Debs was sure we would win," the witness said, "and urged us to go out. I replied that if we could be assured that our places would be secure if the strike should be lost that the men would strike. Not many of them went

der the sun. These are bold words, yet I hold myself at all times ready to defend A fireman on the St. Paul road testified timidation, and an engineer on the same line said he was told that if he did not leave his engine he would never get out of Chicago alive.

William I. Henry, of Kankakee, a switchman in the employ of the Illinois, Indiana & Iowa railroad, was the next withess, and one of the most important offered by the government, because he had personally received a telegram ordering him to call out the men. Mr. Irwin objected to the testimony, because it concerned a road not included in the injunction, but the court decided to admit the evidence as possibly throwing light on the intentions of the respondents. Replying to Mr. Walker, the witness produced several telegrams he reclved at Kankakee, signed E. V. Debs. All of these he read. The first was received by witness on July 1, and read: "Adopt measures to get Big Four out. Promise protection to all, whether members or not, Appoint good committee and wire name of chairman." At that time witness was a member of the A. R. U. Witness showed

switchmen, but took no further action. In the hearing to-day Judge Woods exressed the opinion that street-car lines can be considered as engaged in interstate commerce because persons en route to railway stations to take trains for distant points ride in them. He also declared the business of the Union stock yards to be interstate At the afternoon session several wit-

violence committed at various points durevidence was strenuously objected to by the defense, on the ground that it was wholly foreign to the issue, because it did not show that any of the actual defend-ants in the case-Debs, Howard, Keliher, Rogers or any of the other directors of the American Railway Union-were in any way connected with such disturbances. Mr. Walker, assistant United States attorney, always replied that he would show how the connection came later, and the evidence was promptly admitted by the court upon to all testimony that dealt with the acts of the strikers before July 2, the day on which the injunction of Judges Woods and Grosscup, the basis of the contempt suits, was posted. In overruling this objection the court said that such evidence was admitted to show that the situation on the days immediately succeeding the posting of the injunction was no better than before, or, in other words, that no attention was or, in other words, that no att paid to the orders of the court, Just before the afternoon session adjourned Mr. Erwin arose and burst into a heated denunciation of the methods pursued by the government's attorneys. He said: "The government has no more right to lay before your Honor tals strained condition of public duty than it has to vex the public by this proceeding. Erwin's sudden break; then, leaning for-ward in his chair, calmly said: "The court, of course, gives counsel credit for candor nounced to the contrary in one way or another, and so far as burden thrown on the court is concerned, the court will necessarily have to bear it. But it is expressly information that these scenes of violence did go on, and that your people were responsible for them. Now, I far the government can carry its proof in that respect, but I don't see because on; witness has testified to a thing that I have not the right to allow another to testify to the same thing. Of course, so far as the public is concerned, it is desirable that no mistake shall be made, and it will be the responsible duty of the court to put the matter in shape so that the public will un-derstand how we have proceeded."

PROTEST AGAINST DEBSISM. President Miller, of the C., M. & St. P.

on the A. R. U. Strike. CHICAGO, Sept. 7 .- The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, issued this evening shows: Gross earnings, \$31,327,950; operating expenses, \$20,114,332; net earnings, \$11,213,618; fixed charges, interest on bonds, etc., 87,-

C.470; balances above fixed charges, \$3,714,-2. During the year two dividends, aggreating 7 per cent., were paid on preferred stock, and two, aggregating 4 per cent., on common stock. The statement shows a decrease of gross earnings, compared with the previous year, of \$4,415,477, of \$3,508,619 in expenses and \$816,867 in net earnings. The decrease in earnings is due to the general depression of the past year.

With reference to the recent great strike, President Miller says: "Only a small part of the employes actually quit work, but the consequent interruption to traffic in-volved many more. Those who quit work had no grievance against the company. They engaged in the strike at the bidding of the union, which did not scruple to involve them in a controversy in which neither they nor the company had the slightest interest. The management of your company accepts the fact that labor organizations are not to be prevented, and, al-though their influence has not always been good, it has not discriminated against those to confer with their chosen representatives on matters of mutual interest. The brief career of the A. R. U., however, has demonstrated that there may be organizations which are administered with so little wisdom and so little regard for public or private rights, and are so reckless of consequences, even to their own members, as to be unworthy of recognition. It is not to be expected that an organization which has involved its members in a controversy in which they had no interest, in the effort to establish a principle which could not possibly prevail, and has needlessly cost them places in times when men are more abundant than work, will take deep root or long survive its own folly. Nor would it be prudent for railway companies to give recklessly involved them in the losses consequent upon an effort to enforce a mand which was inimical alike to the interests of the companies, the employes and the public. The direct interest of the railroad companies in this controversy is of secondary importance to the greater interest of the entire industrial system of the country, which is at stake. The railroad companies are compelled to test the right of any organization to place restrictions on their power to fulfill the obligations which are by law imposed upon them. The transportation water of the country must not be used by any organization as a weap-